

THE TIMES.

—For President—
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.



FAYETTE:

FAYETTE, NOVEMBER 11, 1843.

OUR DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Next Monday week is the time for the meeting of the District Convention for this District. Huntsville is the place where the Convention is proposed to be held.—We desire to see Howard county fully represented, and hope the delegates chosen at the county meeting some time since, "setting all excuses and delays aside, will be and appear then and there on that day."—Should any of them be prevented from attending, by sickness, or otherwise, it is to be hoped they will procure some good and true whig to supply their place.

The whigs have an important duty to perform. The elections which are to take place next year, will decide great and important interests for the Union at large, while the State elections, and our own in particular, are of no less importance to the States individually. The people of Missouri will be called upon to decide whether they are to be imposed upon and cheated out of their just rights, to perpetuate the ascendancy of a corrupt political party, or whether they will reform their State Government, and so amend their constitution as to guarantee to them equal representation and the enactment of wholesome laws for the fostering and encouragement of their young and growing, but hitherto cramped State; whether representation in the legislature shall be governed by the number of inhabitants in the different counties in the State, or by the amount of territory composing said counties; whether they shall be allowed to receive in payment for their produce or labor whatever description of funds they please, or be forced, under a law of "pains and penalties," to take such money, and such only, as may comport with the notions of a few political mad-caps; these, and many other measures of as great importance to the welfare of the State, are to be decided in the approaching election, and the whigs, we are sure, feel a deep and abiding interest in the result of these questions. Our District Convention will be a suitable place for the purpose of making a beginning;—let the ball be there set in motion, and kept rolling till these important results are brought about.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

For two or three days during the week, our citizens have given some attention to the lectures and experiments of Dr. McNair, on the subjects of Phrenology and Mesmerism; which, to a great extent, we were prevented from attending, but have gathered the following from friends in whom we confide. The remarks and experiments connected with the cranium were about as usual, and excited no particular remark, except that the lecturer was suffering from the effects of frost, which exhibited his proboscis and face in any other than an attitude to excite the admiration or affection of the ladies. Several of our young ones, and a few who wear the aspect of age on their shoulders, were satisfied that they had not been mistaken in supposing they carried the heads of great men; and to a greater or less extent, we believe we may announce the satisfaction of our people on the subject of phrenology. Why not? All the lecturers, so far as we have seen, carry with them the skulls of pirates and robbers, but in their examinations seldom fail to satisfy their subjects that they are very clever fellows, and intended by nature or Providence for some great or useful purpose.

But what shall we say on the subject of Mesmerism or Magnetism? Too many of our citizens were present, at two bits a pair, for us to exaggerate, and we have too much respect for the interests of the lecturer to express any opinion upon the scientific portion of his address. The scientific part of his experiments, and the scenes connected with them, is our present business, and upon this branch of the question we feel competent to express a prudent and disinterested opinion.

To begin at the beginning, we thought we observed several of our neighbors in a condition similar to our own, which constantly reminded us of the well known fleshy sides and smiling countenance of our Sheriff, who thinks of nothing and talks of nothing but the tax book and taxes! Two bits, it is true, will not pay one's taxes, but then the Sheriff thought a bit here, and a bit there, and a bit in another place, would soon run up, and so we have thought more than once since Tuesday evening.

Nothing remarkable occurred in the lecture. It was well gotten up—well delivered—well received—and barring the ef-

fects of the frost, which for the sake of the ladies we can't help thinking of, all went off well. A subject, however, was to be magnetized, and at this point the short necks all become long, and the long ones reminded us of cranes. But "silence," and "take your seats" was the order of the night, and silence it was.

Right here, by way of interlineation and explanation of future remarks, we must premise that one of our young citizens had unfortunately possessed himself of a splendid new pair of high heeled squeaking boots, of the existence of which he was not fully satisfied the crowd were apprized, and frequent demonstrations of the fact, during the evening, were deemed necessary.

The subject was an interesting little school girl, of some ten or eleven years, who turned out to be the heroine of the evening, as her friends withdrew her from the operator, against her will, after a period of some thirty minutes, and before the audience were perfectly satisfied. A stout looking youth was substituted, and here followed a scene which beggars all description. Silence was requested, and silence was very desirable, and with one or two exceptions, every one went in for silence. But the seats in the church had been made of unseasoned lumber and squeaked—the door literally screamed—and the new boots were equal to a base drum and bag-pipe. Finally, the operator dismissed his subject, objecting to the noise, and at this point an unruly and excited looking customer, with a little too much mud on one arm and side—rather more than a member of the temperance society would like to exhibit—called out an offer of ten dollars if the operator would magnetize "me." The offer was not attended to, as "me" was evidently a hard case, and upon a proposition being made and seconded from the audience, the same youth again took his seat, and all hands tried to be silent, so far as silence was deemed consistent with personal liberty and independence, and a due regard to the canons of curiosity.

From the start, however, the same squeaking, and whispering went forward. The M. D's, on such occasions, are considered privileged, and a little whispering, on their part, is expected to pass for the observance of some phenomena. But not so. The crowd were considerably democratic, and that spirit of independence and equality which burns in the heaving bosoms of our sons and daughters, caused others to think of the principles which govern the largest liberty, and whisper was the word. The back of a bench would squeak, and some neighbor, supposing he or she could certainly change their position without producing sound, would make the experiment, and off went squeak after squeak. Here our young friend became doubtful as to the actual existence of his new boots, and an experiment, in full tone, was the result. For two or three times the door screamed tremendously, and curiosity, which can never be too much commended, carried one of the professions in the neighborhood, evidently with the design of satisfying the house that he could open the door in a respectful tone, but out it screamed, as if in contempt of his object and genius. Being out, and much of what was in, depending on his presence, he necessarily returned, and again it screamed out. In fact, it was whisper and squeak, and scream and whisper—with new boots and the muddy friends came—until the operator took advantage of the circumstances, and declared it impossible for the youth to go to sleep while there was so much noise!

The crowd, taking the hint, took up the line of march, and all left in a good humor, being perfectly satisfied that no one had been magnetized. In two or three months we presume, our citizens will be ready for another show. We will certainly.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—By an extra of the Democratic Union we have full returns of the election in this State. The total result as to Canal Commissioners is as follows:

LOCOFOS.		WHIGS.	
Clarke,	108,542	Tweed,	96,454
Miller,	111,073	Weaver,	90,774
Foster,	111,256	Guilford,	96,725
LOCOFOS.		WHIGS.	
Senate,	22		11
House of Reps.	58		42
	80		53

Locofoco maj. on joint ballot, 27.

CONGRESSMEN ELECT.

WHIGS.		LOCOFOS.	
1. Edw. J. Morris,	3. John T. Smith,		
2. J. R. Ingersoll,	4. C. J. Ingersoll,		
6. M. H. Jenks,	5. Jacob S. Yost,		
7. A. R. McIvaine,	9. John Ritter,		
8. J. Brown,	10. R. Brodhead,		
13. Henry Frick,	11. B. A. Bidlack,		
14. Alex. Ramsey,	12. Almon H. Read,		
17. James Irvine,	16. James Black,		
18. A. Stewart,	19. Henry D. Foster,		
20. John Dickey,	21. William Wilkins,		
23. Chas. M. Reed,	22. James Hays,		
24. Jos. Buffington,			

13. Henry Nes—Independent.

Vinyard, who killed Arndt, in the Legislative Hall of Wisconsin, has been acquitted.

Great Democratic Meeting in St. Louis County—Col. Benton's Speech.

Col. Benton's portion of the Democratic party held a meeting at Manchester, in St. Louis county, last Saturday. Great efforts were made by the *hards* to get up an excitement for this meeting. They wished to make a favorable demonstration to send abroad through the State, in order to encourage their cliques in different quarters. So great was the solicitude of Col. Benton for the success of the meeting, that he consented to lay aside his long established rule of not speaking on such occasions, and with his consent, it was published for some weeks before, that he would publicly address his fellow-citizens on that occasion.—O wonderful condescension! The day arrived, bright and beautiful—the Colonel was on the spot—but the "boys" didn't come! A public call had been made, with two hundred and six names attached to it, for this meeting—the day before the meeting, flaming handbills were distributed, calling upon the faithful, in the most supplicating terms, to rally. All this would not do, and notwithstanding the call had been signed by over two hundred names, only one hundred and eighty persons, including boys and whigs, were on the ground at the meeting. Judge Bowlin, of St. Louis, managed the affairs of the meeting, and Col. Benton managed him, and of course, every thing was "done up" in the most approved style. A committee was appointed to hear the preamble and resolutions of the Colonel read by the Judge, and report the same to the meeting. The committee retired, and Col. Benton made a speech. Of his speech, the New Era says: He did not allude to the Currency Bills—to the State Convention for the amendment of the Constitution—to the District System—or to any essential measures at issue in this State. On one point, he was more distinct in his instructions, and that point is thus rendered in the reported speech:

"The election of 1844 approaches. The actors in the orgies and mummeries of 1840, are again in the field; and the people owe them a rebuke and a caution, for the insults and outrages then offered to elective government, and to popular intelligence. A REVERSAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS, should be the watchword and the rallying cry of the Democracy. The policy of President Jackson was put down in the person of his approved successor; let it be restored in the person of the same man. The victory will be yours, not his, as his defeat was ours, not his."

The locofocos are thus told that they must support Mr. Van Buren, and no one else for the Presidency—and that's just what we want them to do. More than an hour was thus occupied, and then the committee returned from the bushes with their resolutions—which were of course adopted, without opposition, except from Gen. Ranney, who rose to make a speech, but was called to order, and finally coughed down. Of the character of the resolutions we know nothing; but a delegation from city and country to a State Convention was appointed and the meeting adjourned.

If Col. Benton and his followers are satisfied with such a "demonstration" as this, after an effort of two months to get up an excitement, we are sure his opponents feel more of pity than exultation, at the result. By this time, we think the Col. ought to be able to see the "writing on the wall"—if he is not, we recommend to him a careful perusal of Shadrach Penn's letters to himself.

COL. BENTON.

The Palmyra Whig speaking of Col. Benton's recent visit to that place, says his object was to harmonize the discordant materials throughout the party in the State. There are too many aspirants to the office of Governor. Edwards is the favorite—McBride is to be killed off. The Democrats don't know what paper they ought to take in St. Louis, and that matter is to be put to rights. We have heard it said since he was here, "Penn's a dead man." We suppose this means that no Democratic FREE man will dare to take his paper after this. Poor Shad! he is already gutted and pickled—he swims no longer in democratic water—"I have said it!" Go it, Colonel, you are strong if you can hold out.

GEORGIA.—Although the official returns are not all in, the final results of the late election are ascertained with sufficient accuracy to be stated.

The Whig majority in the General Assembly will be over forty on joint ballot—in the Senate very small, but in the House some forty one or two.

FOR GOVERNOR.

George W. Crawford, (W.)	38,502
Mark A. Cooper, (L.)	35,061

Whig majority 3,441

FOR CONGRESS.

WHIG.		LOCO.	
Stephens,	38,414	Stark,	34,972
Chappell,	37,418	Johnson,	34,709

Stephens' majority over Stark, (Whig highest over Locco highest) 3,442.

The National Intelligencer states that the Hon. Abraham Rencher, late a Representative in Congress from the State of North Carolina, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Portugal, in the place of Mr. Barrow, who has applied for permission to return home.

From the New York Express. THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The proposition started in the Courier to run Mr. Webster for the Vice Presidency with Mr. Clay for the Presidency, we have looked upon as one of the numerous efforts of that Journal, "to startle the public," and we have not, therefore, deemed it worthy of a serious consideration, particularly, as it has been seconded in but a single journal beyond the bounds of the city—at least, so far as our exchanges extend. The journals friendly to Mr. Webster, such as the New Bedford Mercury rebuke the proposition as improper, while they naturally express anger at the efforts made to drive off Mr. Webster, such as the Richmond Whig, express disgust and abhorrence at the project. Not a journal in Mr. Webster's own State, Massachusetts, so far as we know, desires such a conjunction; nor can Mr. Webster himself desire it, if we understand his character or his position aright. It represents him chaffering as it were for a place with Mr. Clay, or if not so, as having an amount of influence in the country at Mr. Clay's disposal, which Mr. Clay's friends could have on condition that they would take him into the cheerful confidence of the Whig party again, and give him the second office of the Constitution. Mr. Webster, if we understand him, can have no ambition to appear in any such point of view, or to arouse any such unjust suspicions; and we have therefore, come to the conclusion, that the project was undesired and unauthorized by him, and that the scheme was one of the usual concoctions of the Courier's teeming brain ever so fertile in schemes, and yet ever so ready to abandon them. The journals in the immediate confidence of Mr. Webster, such as the Commercial Advertiser, have neither seconded nor heeded the project of the Courier. We say, therefore, the Courier speaks for itself, and it is unjust and ungenerous for anti-Webster papers to make use of such an unauthorized proposition to represent Mr. Webster as thus "trafficking to get back into the Whig party."

Now, however, that we are upon this subject we propose to examine the incompatibility of such a ticket not that there is any chance of having it in the present positions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, but to satisfy the few in the city who think of it, that it is impossible. It is useless to disguise the fact that Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay are rivals in intellect, in political character, and in political power. They do not, and cannot love each other. Their education is different; their prejudices are different; the whole structure and organization of their minds are different. It would be impossible, perhaps, to find in the whole world, two eminent men, who differ so much in everything that constitutes greatness of mind, and yet who are at the same time, so remarkably great. To expect two such men peaceably and harmoniously, to administer this government together is to expect to have two suns in the same sky. It is impossible; and everybody, who knows anything of the secret history of the month of March, 1841, during the Harrison administration, knows full well that they could not agree in a single appointment, or scarcely in a single measure. To give Mr. Clay then the first office of the government, and Mr. Webster the second, is to lay in the very foundations of the new administration the elements of discord and of its final overthrow. It must be, that Mr. Clay would consent to it only from a high political necessity, that does not exist, and that Mr. Webster would shrink from it, not only from personal pride, but from a high sense of honor that would not wish to embarrass Mr. Clay.

We are aware it will be said, the Vice Presidency is a mere formula of the Constitution, and that Mr. Webster would have no power to embarrass Mr. Clay, even if he tried. Mr. Webster then, we answer, is too great a man to rust in a mere formula of the Constitution. It is no compliment to him then to strive to place him there. But is the fact so? A Vice President may be President. Mr. Clay is an old man now, and his constitution is already shaken by his advancing age. A Vice President, too, holds the casting vote of the Senate. In the equal division of parties he determines the fate of treaties of measures and of men. As a presiding officer, his power is great. As the second officer of the Government, his moral force is weighty. The Vice Presidency then, we see, if a mere formula Constitution, that need not be kept in it, is nevertheless, when kept in a substantial influence of, at times, preponderating.

But then, we are told, perhaps, a necessity exists that Mr. Webster give Mr. Clay his power—a necessity imperative before the Whig party can hope for success. This is all wrong reasoning again. It presupposes that Mr. Webster is so much bent upon the destruction of Mr. Clay, that to compass it, he will destroy the Whig party too! This is impossible, we will show, if Mr. Webster had the heart to do it. The Whig party is a party of principle. It does not belong to men. Mr. Webster does not own us, nor does Mr. Clay. We are, as Mr. Sprague of Maine emphatically proclaimed when in the United States Senate, no man's men. Wherever our principles are strong enough to give us a State for Mr. Webster, they are strong enough to give us a vote for Clay. Mr. Webster's friends are more the friends of whig principles than of Mr. Webster, if Mr. Webster should turn upon himself. In Massachusetts, for example, where Mr. Webster's great weight of character creates in his behalf a strong State pride, whig principles, whig interests, whig consistency so predominate over all affection for men, that it is easy to give the State to any honest good whig man.

Indeed there is not a sure Whig State in the Union, which is not so much a Whig State, that it is not out of the power of any man to dispose of its vote. All this reasoning, however, presupposes an impossibility, viz, that Mr. Clay being the Whig candidate, Mr. Webster will turn upon him—a supposition as repugnant to the his-

tory and character of Mr. Webster, as it is impossible from the very necessity of his political position. Mr. Webster, being a Whig, will defend Whig measures, and therefore, from the necessity of the case, must support the advancement of Mr. Clay. We have no more doubt, that in due time, Mr. Webster will support Mr. Clay for the Presidency, than we have of the rising sun. To abuse him into it, or to abuse him out of it, are equally impossible. Where else can he go? The recent elections have settled that Henry Clay can be made President, and when that question is clear to a Webster man, there can't be more of a Clay man than such a Webster man is. Let there be no difference among whigs. Let us moot no such unprofitable questions as the Courier has started, or encounter any such dangers as it proposes. Let us not talk of buying Mr. Webster's support, or of driving him off from among us. We want him in the field of action; we need him; we will have him. HE MUST COME. Don't let us hurry him too much.

Have some respect even for an old soldier's sulkiness, who thinks he is veteran enough to be promoted. Let us skirmish awhile with the light corps. Our infantry and cavalry, and flying artillery are already in advance doing wonders. Anon "black Dan" will get out of the sloughs with the heavy ordnance, and blow the life out of what they leave in Loco Focism. But many a rough and tough fight are we to have yet, rely upon it. We need all our forces. We can't spare even a drummer's pistol. The union thus that is necessary to secure us victory, is as necessary to keep it after it is won. The President and Vice President we mean to say, should be personal as well as political friends, and the honors of victory, in order to secure its fruits, should be so distributed as to do justice to all, without bringing political leaders into personal collisions. The fruits of the great struggle of 1840 were thus lost in part; and the lesson is too painful ever to be forgotten.

The November number of the "Ladies National Magazine" rather surpasses any of the preceding numbers. It contains two splendid engravings: one entitled "Innocence" the other is a view of Kosciusko's Monument at West Point, which is the most splendid specimen of die-sinking we have ever seen. It contains several choice articles from the most eminent female writers in the United States, also, a fashion plate, handsomely colored. With the January number will commence a new volume; we can safely recommend it to any one wishing a work of the kind. It is published by C. J. Peterson, No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The St. Louis New Era says: "As the Rowena was coming into port on Saturday last, in putting the match to the cannon, to fire a salute, it burst, killing two persons—one a deck passenger by the name of Wm. H. Whitehead, from Jersey township, Licking county, Ohio; the other a black boy called David, the property of the Widow Evey, of this city. Juries of inquest were held over the dead bodies, and verdicts returned according to the above statement.

Wm. Yarnell, a companion of Whitehead, and who was sitting near him, was also injured by the explosion. He was taken to the Hospital.

EDITORS FIGHTING.—The editors of the Vicksburg Whig and Sentinel exchanged shots on the morning of the 24th ult., without effect, when the interposition of the seconds prevented further hostilities, and succeeded in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the affair.

The Washington Spectator says that Col. Benton declared to Wm. Smith, of Va., at the last Congress, to the effect that if Mr. Calhoun was the nominee of the National Convention, "he would neither vote for, nor support him."

Committees in favor of the District System, and of John C. Calhoun for President, are forming in every part of New York. The New York City Committee, consisting of sixty-five leading Democrats, met at Washington Hall, on the 23d, with a view to organization.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—We observe from a correspondence published in the Philadelphia papers, that the Secretary of the Navy has given Com. Elliott notice that the balance of the time for which he was suspended has been remitted by the President, and he is ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders—the restoration dating from the 18th ult.

MISS LESLIE'S MAGAZINE for October has been received. Its contents and embellishments are equal to any other Magazine, while it is afforded at the extremely low price of \$1.50 per annum.

The embellishments in this number, are of a superior order—"Sympathy," a fine steel engraving, and a series of illustrations of Thomson's Seasons, with a beautiful colored plate of fashions. Greater reliance should be placed on Miss Leslie's Fashions, than on any other Magazine, she being a lady of taste, and giving her individual attention to the same. In place of reducing, she makes the bustle fuller, longer, and on the "all round my hat" principle. This will make her Magazine very popular with the ladies in these parts.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The Louisville Keutuckian says: "Miss Isabella Keats, aged about sixteen, third daughter of the late George Keats, of this city, on Saturday night, shot herself with a gun and died in a very short time. Some supposed that it was not the result of accident, but we understand the young lady herself declared it to be an entire accident. She was reclining on a sofa at the time the gun went off, the shot taking effect in her breast, coming out through the neck and passing into the sofa. If not accidental, there is nothing to account for the self-sacrifice, unless it were occasioned by that morbid oppression which sometimes weighs down the spirit, and shrouds all earthly hope in gloom. She had complained of tooth-ache and sought some remedy to alleviate the pain. Either accident or design ended all pain, and it is to be hoped that peace presides over the temple where her pure spirit has gone to have its dwelling place."

Mr. Bruce, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Astor, New York, had his pocket picked of \$5,000, while standing at the window of the upper Post Office, on the 26th ult.

MARRIED.—At Glasgow, Mo., on Thursday morning, 2nd inst., by the Rev. Dr. Calhoun, CAPT. J. BEERY, J. BEERY, to Miss CORNELIA S. MAYNARD, of Glasgow.

On the morning of the same day, at the residence of Capt. W. D. Swinney, by the Rev. Dr. John Bull, the Rev. F. A. SAVAGE, of Mason county, Ky., to Miss MARY JANE MOSBY, formerly of near Lynchburg, Va.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Louis, November 6. The sales of Tobacco on Saturday at the Planter's Warehouse amounted to 16 hhds; Passed ranged from \$3 10 to 4 30, and Refused from \$1 05 to 2 65.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23. Tobacco.—We can hear of no transactions in this article of sufficient magnitude to require particular notes. The stock on sale continues to be quite limited, and there is no room for any but small operations. We continue our previous quotations, say for inferior and common lots of X's 2's and F's, 2 1/2 and 3 1/4—fair lots, 3 1/4 and 4 1/4—choice and selected parcels 2 1/2, 3 1/4 and 4 1/2.

Flour.—There is no demand for export, and sales are confined to small lots for city consumption. Ohio \$3 95 a 4 00 per bbl; St. Louis \$4 00 a 4 25 for very choice brands. A Port.—Mess \$10 00 a \$10 25; Prime \$10; M. O. \$9 00. No prime in market. BEET.—Mess in barrels \$10 00 a \$10 50; half barrels \$5 50 a \$6 00; prime \$7 10 a \$7 50 per bbl.

LARD.—With the exception of a few hundred kegs taken for shipment to Havana at 6 a c, we have not heard of any other sales worth noticing. We continue our previous quotations, say 5 a c for extreme quality.

BACON.—We make no change in our figures, and quote sides 3 1/4 a c; shoulders 3c and uncured hams 4 1/2 a 5 1/2; canvassed do, and extra cured 6 a 8c per lb.

U. S. Marshal's Notice.

To the Members of the Missouri Bar. WRITS, and Process of every description, returnable to the April term of the United States Circuit Court, to be held in the city of St. Louis, on the 1st Monday in April next, must be delivered as follows: Where the parties reside north or west of Lincoln, Montgomery, Osage, Miller, Pulaski, and thence south to the southern boundary of the State, the papers must be forwarded to me, at my expense, by mail, to Fayette, so as to arrive on Thursday, the 21st of February, the mail for that day closing in St. Louis, on the 31st day of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Where the parties reside in either of the counties named, or south, the papers must be delivered to Richmond J. Curle, of St. Louis, on or before Thursday, the 16th of February, except the city and county of St. Louis, where service will be made to the return day, as directed by the plaintiff. An effort will be made to execute in the counties of Callaway, Boone, Howard, Randolph, Monroe, and Chariton—and if the Missouri river can be crossed, in Cooper and Saline, where the papers are mailed on the 20th, at St. Louis, and arrive at Fayette on the 23d of February, but an absolute promise is not made.

WESTON F. BIRCH, Marshal. Nov. 11th, 1843. 35—3w. The O. S. Democrat, N. Era, Reporter, Republican, and Missourian, will publish the above twice semi-weekly and once weekly.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by F. Birch as endorser of a note held by the Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, at Fayette, which deed is dated July 3, 1842, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Howard county, in book T, pages 508 and 509, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on Wednesday the 20th day of December, 1843, on the public square in Fayette, the house and lot in Fayette, known by its number nine, on the map of said town, and will convey to the purchaser such title as is vested in me by the deed aforesaid, which is believed to be perfect. WESTON F. BIRCH, Trustee. November 11th, 1843. 35—4w.

NOTICE.

THE Planter's Tobacco Inspection Warehouse is now carried on by the subscribers, who are prepared to dispatch business, without delay. They take this opportunity of informing their numerous friends of the necessity of having their timber well seasoned before their hogheads are set up, as good good tobacco is injured from having the hoghead made of green and unseasoned timber.

The late law says that the length of stave shall be 54 inches, the hoghead 40 inches across the head, shall have 6 hoops, and contain not less than 800 lbs. tobacco. WOLFOLK & FIFE, Inspectors. November 11th, 1843. 35—3t.

Fashionable Tailoring.

THE undersigned respectfully informs a public that he has opened a shop opposite the Post Office, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Being in the regular receipt of the latest and most correct fashions, from the eastern cities, he is prepared to make garments in accordance with those fashions, or of any other fashions desired by his customers. A thorough knowledge of his business, together with prompt attention to those who may favor him with a call, he hopes will insure him a portion of the patronage of the citizens of Fayette and vicinity.

Particular attention paid to cutting garments. J. D. PERKINS. Fayette, Nov. 11, 1843. 35—4f.

SPINNING WHEELS.—A large assortment just received and for sale by J. D. PERRY & Co.